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U.S. Seizes Russian on Spy Charge

UN Translator Held in Seattle

SEATTLE, Feb. 8 (UPI)—A Russian who works as a translator at the United Nations was in jail today on charges of trying to buy secret information about U.S. missile defenses from a U.S. Air Force sergeant.

Aleksandr V. Tikhomirov, 37, who lives with his wife and daughter in New York, was arrested as a Soviet spy yesterday by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents after a meeting with the airman.

He was held in city jail in lieu of \$100,000 bond while federal officials tried to determine whom he wanted them to notify in his behalf.

"I protest my detention and I ask you to inform our consul in Washington, D.C., and our mission in New York," Mr. Tikhomirov said in a thick Russian accent at his arraignment.

The FBI charged him with attempting espionage "from personal information and information furnished by a confidential source who is a technical sergeant in the U.S. Air Force."

The information concerned anti-aircraft and missile weapons and installations defending the Pacific Northwest.

\$300 Payoff

The FBI said the sergeant, who was not identified, contacted an agent on Dec. 6 and reported that Mr. Tikhomirov had met him in Seattle, given him \$300 to obtain some secret material and set another meeting for yesterday.

The Soviet citizen was arrested outside the Colonial Theater in downtown Seattle after receiving secret documents.

A preliminary hearing was scheduled for Wednesday to determine if the FBI had probable cause to issue a warrant for Mr. Tikhomirov's arrest. If the evidence is adequate, he will be bound over to a federal grand jury.

The FBI complaint specifically charged Mr. Tikhomirov with conspiring since Jan. 4, 1968, "in the western district of Washington and the southern district of New York and elsewhere... with agents and employees of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and with other persons unknown... to obtain documents, writings and notes connected with the national defense with the intent and reason... that the information would be used to the advantage of... the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

The FBI said Mr. Tikhomirov was employed by the UN Secretariat as a translator. Born in Gorod, June 1933, and lives with his wife and daughter in the Excelsior Hotel in New York City.

No Immunity

Because of his status as a Soviet national employed by the UN—at an annual salary of \$14,000 or \$16,000—he is not protected by diplomatic immunity and faces a possible sentence of ten years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. A spokesman for the UN said the organization did not plan to send anyone to Seattle.

The arrest was the first involving suspected Soviet espionage in the Seattle area since a Russian naval Lieutenant, Nicolai Gregorovich Bedin, was arrested in 1946.

Bedin was accused of obtaining secret information about the construction of a U.S. Navy submarine tender.

He was acquitted of the charge by a federal court jury here and returned to Russia in late 1946.



OUCH—Golfer Doug Sanders (center) holds his head after being struck by a golf ball hit by Vice-President Agnew (right). Offering sympathy is Bob Hope.

Agnew as a Golfer: Ask His Partner

By Ross Newhan

PALM DESERT, Calif., Feb. 8.

Preparing to tee off in the fourth round of the Bob Hope Desert Classic at La Quinta Country Club yesterday, professional golfer Doug Sanders shook the hand of the Vice-President of the United States, and said:

"Well, sir, are you looking forward to today's round?"

"Yes," replied Spiro Agnew. "I'm looking forward to it with great trepidation. These people lining the fairways are living dangerously."

Mr. Sanders smiled, and said,

"Perhaps we could issue helmets."

Ironically, it was Mr. Sanders who required the helmet, for he was hit in the head by Mr. Agnew's second shot, a sliced 3-wood, that prompted one member of the gallery to exclaim:

"The Vice-President must think Sanders is a Democrat."

"Came Out of Nowhere"

The shot that struck Mr. Sanders above his left temple came moments after Mr. Agnew, playing in a foursome that also included Bob Hope and Sen. George Murphy, R., Calif., had

hooked his drive off the first tee.

That shot sent spectators on the left side of the fairway ducking for cover. The ball came to rest on the edge of a road and the gallery bravely closed around it.

Mr. Sanders was walking up the middle of the fairway and the crowd blocked his view of the Vice-President's next swing.

"It was like the ball came out of nowhere," said Mr. Sanders later. He was not seriously injured. "Now I know how

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Enoch Powell Gets Irish Up

ENNISKILLEN, Northern Ireland, Feb. 8 (Reuters).

Enoch Powell, the outspoken British Conservative member of Parliament, last night sparked off another controversy with a suggestion that Britain should treat the people of the Irish Republic as foreigners.

Mr. Powell, whose views on racial questions have aroused fierce argument, said it was time to stop giving them the special privileges of British citizens.

He also urged that Northern Ireland be made a full part of Britain.

He told a political meeting that the Conservative party would see that a person from the Irish Republic would have no more rights "than a Frenchman, Russian or Australian" when it came to entering Britain.

They anticipate that some anti-war figures, such as Gloria Steinem, the New York writer, will push for immediate withdrawal, and that more conservative Democrats, such as Rep. James Wright, of Texas, will want to tone down the criticism of the administration.

Some members of the subcommittee, whose chairman is W. Averell Harriman, the former United States representative at the peace talks, believe that attempt will be made to modify the draft by two factions.

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Several segments

But the subcommittee includes representatives from several segments of the party, which suggests that its resolution may win wide support at the council meeting.

The committee described President Nixon's phased withdrawal of American troops as "a desirable first step," but criticized the President for linking future withdrawals to the level of enemy activity and to the progress of the South Vietnamese in assuming the combat burden.

American interests, the resolution said, "require a firm and unequivocal commitment" to the American people that all U.S. forces be withdrawn from Vietnam.

We see no reason why this withdrawal should not be completed within 18 months."

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Mrs. Meir Says Air Forays Expose Nasser as a Failure

By James Fenton

TEL AVIV, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Premier Golda Meir said Friday that either it's quiet on both sides or there's bombing on both sides. "They can't have it both ways," she said.

Speaking in her Tel Aviv office, Mrs. Meir said Israeli planes would continue to strike well within the Egyptian heartland as long as Israeli forces continued to come under fire from across the Suez Canal.

"We're not bombing the interior to force him to make peace," Mrs. Meir said. "We go into the interior in order to make it well known

U.S. Denies Sale of Jets Is Decided

(Continued from Page 1) administration—presumably the State and Defense Departments—had completed the "technical studies" on the Israeli request and had presented recommendations to President Nixon.

Israel is believed to have asked for delivery of the planes in 1971. The precise figures on the aircraft and on the volume and types of other war material Israel wants to purchase here have not been made public.

Last year, the United States agreed to sell Israel 50 Phantoms for a reported price of \$300 million, including spare parts. At least 25 of these have been delivered.

U.S. officials said that while Mr. Nixon promised Jan. 30 at his news conference that a decision on Israeli arms requests would be made within 30 days, he had not yet taken the formal step of submitting the question for an official decision by the National Security Council.

In this context, officials explained today, the administration was able to issue a "technical" denial. The statement that "no decision has been made," the officials added, does not necessarily indicate that a decision has not been made by the administration "in principle" in favor of Israel.

The officials also suggested that when President Nixon makes his public announcement, if he makes one, he might leave it unclear for diplomatic reasons when and under what conditions the aircraft would be sold.

Report Disturbs Officials

According to U.S. officials, no decision of any kind has been made, however, on a parallel Israeli request for financial assistance—possibly in the form of credits for military procurement here.

Administration sources appeared disturbed that the report of the decision was published three days after Mr. Nixon replied to the note from Premier Kosygin.

The administration let it be known that Mr. Kosygin was in the United States for the increase in Middle East violence through its support for Israel.

Mr. Nixon, according to U.S. officials, rejected the Soviet charges and proposed discussions both on a limitation of arms shipments to the Middle East and on a formula to end the Arab-Israeli conflict.

But, according to informants, he also made it clear to Premier Kosygin that the administration would continue supplying Israel with arms if this were needed for her defense. He had made the same point at his Jan. 30 news conference.

Although informants stressed that the Kosygin note appeared to have tipped the scales in favor of a decision to sell Israel the jets, the administration was said to be embarrassed over the report that it had decided to go ahead with the aircraft sale in the immediate wake of the Nixon-Kosygin exchange.

The desire here was to avoid the impression that the United States was acting to heighten the Middle Eastern conflict, even though the Israeli request is reported to have been receiving sympathetic reaction even before Premier Kosygin wrote Mr. Nixon.

Pravda Criticizes U.S.

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today publicly ignored the Western Big Three notes on the Middle East and accused the United States of persistently building tension in the area.

Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said in its weekly international commentary that "one can note a definite synchronization between expansion of military actions by Israel and the persistent refusal by the United States to promote peaceful political regulation" of the situation.

In another article, referring to increased American arms aid, Pravda said "Washington once again has shown its hand and disclosed it favors one side in the Arab-Israeli conflict. The decision means the open encouragement of the Israeli aggressors against the resolution of the Security Council, to bomb Arab countries, occupy Arab lands and persistently strengthen tension in the Middle East."

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Lagos Bars Access to Jailed Clerics

Irish Embassy Seeks Contact With 29

LAGOS, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The Nigerian government has not yet responded to a request for diplomatic access to 29 Roman Catholic priests and nuns who have been held in Fort Harcourt for the last ten days, an Irish Embassy spokesman said today.

He said the federal government had been "made aware of the Vienna Convention" to which Ireland and Nigeria are signatories and which defines the right of access to nationals held captive.

"But we have had no reaction from the government," the spokesman said.

The missionaries, including the Bishop of Owerri, 61-year-old Joseph Whelan, are the second group of Catholic workers to be rounded up by the 3d Marine Commando Division, which overran Nigeria's breakaway Eastern Region, formerly known as Biafra.

The first group of 32, after being convicted of being in Nigeria illegally and sentenced to six months imprisonment, were deported last Thursday.

U.S. Priest Complains

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI).—An American priest seized in Biafra by Nigerian troops charged yesterday that U.S. officials made no effort to aid him during three weeks of detention and a summary trial.

"I could have rotted away in jail if the secretary from the Irish Embassy had not come looking for us," the Rev. Leo Horkin said. "The U.S. Embassy never sent anybody to look for us or to the trial."

Father Horkin, 52, was the only American among the group of 32 Catholic missionaries deported.

The priest said he was trying to bring pressure on the State Department to act in behalf of Sister Vivien Votruba of Duluth, Minn., a Maryknoll doctor, who is among 29 other missionaries still awaiting trial in Fort Harcourt.

Relief Effort Praised

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The U.S. government is "very encouraged by the positive attitudes Nigerian officials have taken" regarding relief efforts for Biafrans, a U.S. official said yesterday.

The official, who could not be identified but has had experience in relief matters, said the internal Nigerian airlift and truck transport of food supplies is well under way to Biafrans.

Mr. Horkin was asked if she did

not see a danger in encouraging an irrational Egyptian response to the deep penetration raids being conducted by Israeli assault aircraft.

"You're right. There is that danger," she said, but added that Israel had no alternative. Once the cease-fire was abandoned, Israel had to conduct its military actions as it saw fit, she indicated.

What if President Nixon fell?

Would his successor be better able to negotiate with Israel?

"He can't be worse," she said.

"and he must be different. When Stalin left, it wasn't Stalin who followed," she added with a smile.

Civil-Rights Protesters Stage Sit-Down in Belfast Streets

By John M. Lee

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Civil-rights demonstrators in Belfast and nine provincial towns defied the Northern Ireland government's new Public Order Act yesterday by sitting in the streets and disrupting traffic.

The protests were fairly peaceful, although small groups of Protestant extremists appeared in counter-demonstrations in some towns.

Two men were arrested for disorderly behavior, and the names of more than 90 persons were taken in five centers with a view toward possible prosecution.

The government's action toward prosecuting the people, mostly Roman Catholics, who staged sit-ins and the Protestants who staged counter-demonstrations is regarded as a crucial testing point in the continuing struggle between the rival groups. Both acts are illegal under the new law.

The Public Order Act, which came into effect Thursday, has been assailed by politicians representing the Catholic minority as limiting the right of protest against the Unionist government, which represents the Protestant majority.

Agnew as a Golfer

(Continued from Page 1) those guys ducking bullets in Vietnam feel.

"Actually, with the big crowds, I knew somebody was going to get hit, but I never dreamed it would be me. I said to the Vice-President, 'You know, sir, I've been playing poorly recently, but you didn't have to do this to me.'

When Mr. Agnew saw the ball strike Mr. Sanders, he covered his face with his hands and then rushed to the side of the professional. Mr. Sanders wiped away a small amount of blood, assured the Vice-President he was fine and play continued.

From that ominous beginning, Mr. Agnew's golf improved only slightly. Carrying an 18 handicap, the Vice-President told Mr. Sanders, "A 30 handicap wouldn't be enough. I've been playing only about once a month."

The day was warm (65 degrees) and the gallery that fol-

lowed Mr. Agnew's foursome was estimated at 3,000. Members of the Secret Service patrolled the fairways, but the Vice-President walked as close as could be to the ropes, smiling and shaking hands with the spectators.

After striking Mr. Sanders, Mr. Agnew hit a spectator on the knee with his tee shot on the third hole and added a flourish to the front nine by missing the ball completely as he attempted to drive on No. 8.

The Vice-President got his only par on the tenth hole, and picked up his ball on more holes than he finished.

When the round was over,

Mr. Hope said, "If you think the Vice-President was on tour when he went to Asia, you should have seen the amount of ground he covered today."

Mr. Agnew received a standing ovation from the fans in the bleachers when he left the 18th green. He refused to divulge his score.

"Well," he said, "at least the weather was beautiful."

Mr. Sanders finished with a par 72, a remarkable round under the circumstances.

Associated Press

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Resigning Democratic Head sums Up the Party's Plight

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—He does not know who will take over the leadership of the debt-ridden party.

However, he said that he would leave his successor with "cash on hand" after what he described as a successful fund-raising dinner in Miami.

But, according to party sources, the Miami dinner last Thursday barely netted the national party \$100,000. Moreover, the price of that hapless affair reveals just how narrow is the party's financial base.

Fewer than 500 contributors came from outside Florida to eat, drink and support the party. Between a fourth and a fifth of them, moreover, were from a single state—Texas.

There were some curious names among the Texans present. One was H. Ross Perot, the Dallas billionaire who achieved prominence by trying to deliver Christmas gifts to American prisoners of war in North Vietnam. Mr. Perot voted for President Nixon in 1968 and according to one account, came to the Democratic event partly to show that his "united we stand" crusade is not an adjunct of the Republican party.

Another Texas billionaire not customarily present at public political fund-raising events but who came to Miami was Clint W. Morrison Jr.

Their presence along with a hundred or so other Texans is attributed to the influence of Robert S. Strauss, the national committeeman from the state, a conservative who has publicly disagreed in the past with the liberal direction in which Sen. Harris tried to lead the party. He is, however, a close friend of Sen. Harris who wanted to help the chairman climb a bit out of the financial hole.

It proved to be a short climb. Much of the \$300,000 net will go for operations of the national headquarters. Little will be left over to retire the staggering debt run up in the 1968 presidential election and in the pre-conviction campaigns of Hubert H. Humphrey and Robert F. Kennedy.

For a variety of reasons, Democratic money simply has dried up. There are 25 crucial Senate races this year, talking with voters about issues of pollution against a backdrop of Los Angeles freeways oil rigs.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine, talked with voters about issues of pollution against a backdrop of Los Angeles freeways oil rigs.

Sen. Albert Gore, of Tennessee, on a vast cleared area in Houston where no house had been built, the would-be developers because of high interest rates.

Sen. Ralph Yarborough, of Texas, talked with unemployed construction workers, who blamed him for the 75 percent cutback of federal construction.

Rep. Patsy Mink, of Hawaii, stood in a Houston supermarket and called homeswives' criticism of trying from President Nixon's bill to farm subsidies.

The interviewers had some of the best lines. Mrs. Mink asked one: "So aside from having a thin time paying your grocery bill, it's impossible to borrow money under the tight money system. So you're being hurt both ways?"

Crime and Hunger

Rep. Philip Hart, of Michigan, in Detroit with police and press concerned about crime.

Of the moving episodes of the year was the plea of a white sergeant to end hunger in inner city areas where he

Washington, Sen. William Proxmire, of Wisconsin, called for a reordering of priorities, spending more on domestic issues.

The emphasis was on youth and looks, although one of the lookers, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, of Massachusetts, was by own decision not on the program.

At the end did the partyers come to sum up. Speaker John W. McCormack, 78, of Massachusetts, appeared alone to be young Democratic members "are emerging leaders because care about tomorrow more than themselves."

The majority leaders of Senate House, Sen. Mike Mansfield, of Montana, and Rep. Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, finished up, saying Democrats are for people, and criticizing President Nixon once more for vetoing the Health, Education

and Welfare appropriation bill.

One of the real mistakes that has been made by high government authority in this decade," Rep. Albert of the veto.

Even Rats Can't Take Rat Race Of Urban Life, Scientist Finds

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 8 (AP).—A scientist at the University of Pittsburgh has been putting rats through the simulated rigors of life for the last 11 years in an effort to determine if noise and bright lights affect the health of people.

Dr. Joseph Buckley, chairman and associate dean of pharmacology, says his experiments point to a definite correlation between city life and high blood pressure and irritability.

Dr. Buckley had put about 5,000 rats through his "stress chamber" since 1958. The chamber about the size of an office safe, is tipped with bright lights that flash alternately from the walls and loudspeakers through which come varied sounds of clanging bells, buzzers and something similar to the roar of a jet taking off. The chamber is buffeted about 140 times a minute to simulate commuter traffic or car ride.

Under these conditions it was found the rats developed high blood pressure, a condition that appeared to be a permanent fixture even when the animals were removed from the chamber after about a week in the chamber, the rats became irritable and irritable to handle.

Dr. Buckley said that the only immediate way he could relate his findings to humans was through an experience he and an assistant had when the experiments first began, before the chamber had been sound-proofed.

Exposed to the same stresses as the rats, the doctor and a graduate student began to notice a rise in their blood pressure, accompanied by increasing irritability.



AFTER THE BATTLE—Police carrying fatally wounded airliner hijacker, Pedro Lenin Valenzuela, who was shot by disguised policemen who boarded the plane when it landed at Santiago, Chile, for refueling.

4 Governors In South Map School Fight

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 8 (UPI).—Four Deep South governors conferred about the "chaotic school conditions" in their states today and decided to meet with their congressional delegations in an effort to fight federal desegregation policies.

Govs. Albert Brewer of Alabama, Lester Maddox of Georgia, John Bell Williams of Mississippi and John McKeithen of Louisiana met for nearly three hours in the International Trade Center, then released a terse statement restating their opposition to some federal policies, especially busing.

They did not elaborate on their plans to meet the congressmen, but said the meetings would be held as soon as possible "to seek a unified course of action to obtain relief from the chaotic conditions now facing our schools."

"We affirm our determination that no child in any state or any school system shall be mandatorily bused for the sole purpose of achieving racial balance in our public schools," the statement said.

"Singed Out"

"We believe that the same standards for the operation of schools applied in other states should be applied in the Southern states. We resent the fact that we have been singled out in our respective states for punitive treatment," the statement added.

The statement also urged the U.S. should educate at least as many civilians, who can form the backbone of a government and economic system, as it does career soldiers, who frequently become strengthen in military regimes.

Immediate Effect

While the lasting effect will be to balance the number of military and civilians brought from abroad for government-sponsored training and education in the U.S., the immediate effect among those administering the foreign military program at the Pentagon and State Department has been consternation and confusion.

"I understand the Fulbright amendment has caused havoc with our training program," Rep. Clement J. Zablocki, D., Wis., remarked at a hearing Thursday of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

"We can't even assess the impact yet," Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard answered.

And Under Secretary of State U. Alexis Johnson said: "We're trying to study the impact of that right now, with the defense department."

Trainees Dropped

At the Pentagon, a colonel familiar with the program said that we haven't begun to figure where the cuts will be applied, or what the priorities will be."

Last year, 4,220 civilians studied here under the Fulbright program. This year, the Pentagon had scheduled 5,634 military trainees, but 714 are being dropped to match the civilian figure.

For next year, the Pentagon had scheduled 5,778 military trainees but the civilian program, caught in a budget squeeze this year, is sponsoring only 4,000, so 1,778 military training positions must be dropped.

The restriction does not affect the training of several thousand South Vietnamese, brought to the

In Georgia Jails

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., Feb. 8 (AP).—More than 300 blacks remained in jail last night in this racially troubled mid-Georgia town where Gov. Maddox planned to address a rally this weekend.

Warden J. T. Garner said about 200 remained imprisoned at the Washington County Prison work camp and 41 were at the county jail.

Most of the arrests were made Friday as blacks continued to demonstrate in violation of a court order and a curfew.

Cleveland Mayor
Pays Call on Pope

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI received the Negro mayor of Cleveland yesterday and told him, "I am sure you are of service to the entire community, not just to one section."

Mayor Carl B. Stokes, in Europe with a trade mission, called on the pope with his wife and a number of aides. Vatican sources described the 20-minute audience as very cordial.

Aides of the mayor quoted the pope's remark. They said Mr. Stokes replied that his election was evidence that "people of all races can accept one another."

The Fulbright Amendment

Foreign Scholars, Soldiers In U.S. Now on a 1-for-1 Basis

By Richard Homan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The United States now must educate Fulbright scholars and foreign soldiers in equal numbers as a result of an amendment quietly attached to the foreign aid bill.

One Pentagon official acknowledged that the new limitation could be skirted either by training the foreigners outside the U.S. where many are already trained, or by shifting some to the service-funded programs under which South Vietnamese are trained.

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Levers for Funds

According to some sources, Sen. Fulbright hopes the amendment will act as a lever to bring additional funding to the civilian exchange program, which he sponsored in 1948 but which has gotten little money in recent years.

The amendment may be only the start of a full-scale Congressional assault on the programs under which a third of a million foreign officers and enlisted men have been given military training by the United States in the last 20 years.

A House Foreign Affairs subcommittee, headed by Rep. Zablocki, is preparing to hold hearings on the program and Sen. Fulbright is expected to take a closer look at it this year.

Sen. Fulbright's argument is that the U.S. should educate at least as many civilians, who can form the backbone of a government and economic system, as it does career soldiers, who frequently become strengthen in military regimes.

The statement also urged the U.S. should educate at least as many civilians, who can form the backbone of a government and economic system, as it does career soldiers, who frequently become strengthen in military regimes.

There has been little or no violence since the Supreme Court's "desegregate now" orders began going into effect in the South this winter, but there have been big problems. Thousands of white students defected to private schools or no schools at all; teachers quit, and school officials have had to contend with refurbishing and relocation tasks.

After the statement was read, Gov. McKeithen emphasized that the governors were not fighting integration, but "forced integration."

"To say that you have to sit on the front seat of a bus even if you don't want to, that's not America," said Gov. McKeithen.

Dr. King's Father

ATLANTA, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Rev. Martin Luther King, father of the murdered civil rights leader, described Gov. Maddox as "my brother" yesterday and said he was distressed over things the Georgia governor was saying.

Mr. King and nine other Atlanta ministers calling Gov. Maddox the "disgusted clergy," issued a statement yesterday.

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Grand Jury Probe On Yablonski Said To Hit 'Dead End'

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8 (AP).—A federal official involved in the investigation of the slaying of United Mine Workers official Joseph A. Yablonski said yesterday the investigation has "come to a dead end."

A federal grand jury that has probed the slaying for two weeks indicted four Cleveland-area residents on charges of conspiring to kill Mr. Yablonski, his wife and daughter.

In those indictments Paul E. Gilly, 36, and his wife, Annette, 29, were named as being in charge of a murder fund from which they were said to have paid a total of \$3,450 to the other two alleged conspirators, Claude E. Veale, 26, and Andrew W. Martin, 21.

But the grand jury has given no indication where the fund came from.

"People who know are keeping their mouths shut," the federal official, who was not identified, said.

The people who know are keeping their mouths shut," the federal official, who was not identified, said.

Among his accomplishments as governor, he cited reorganization of the judiciary, a merit system for state employees and Delaware's first minimum-wage law.

A heavy-set six-footer, he was known as a quiet-spoken, courteous man. He was born in Camden, Del., and received his law degree from Washington and Lee University in 1923. At the university he played on the football

team.

The Winchells recently purchased a home here.

Mrs. Walter Winchell

SCOTTSDALE, Ariz., Feb. 8 (AP).—Funeral services are scheduled tomorrow for Mrs. Walter Winchell, 64, wife of retired columnist Walter Winchell.

Mrs. Winchell died Thursday following a short illness.

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SCOTTSDALE, Ariz., Feb.

Just in time

Starting March 19, daily to New York: The Roomier 747.

The mighty "jumbo jets" were designed by Boeing to carry up to 500 passengers.

But the TWA 747 carries only 342. So there's more room. And more comfort.

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And if you're going on to the West Coast, or somewhere else in America, you can catch another TWA 747 or 707 jet without ever leaving the terminal.

In fact, on February 25, TWA becomes the first airline to fly the 747 across the United States.

TWA's daily transatlantic 747 service starts March 19, London to New York, at noon. Service from other cities and additional London flights begin soon (see inset).

Take TWA. The roomier 747.

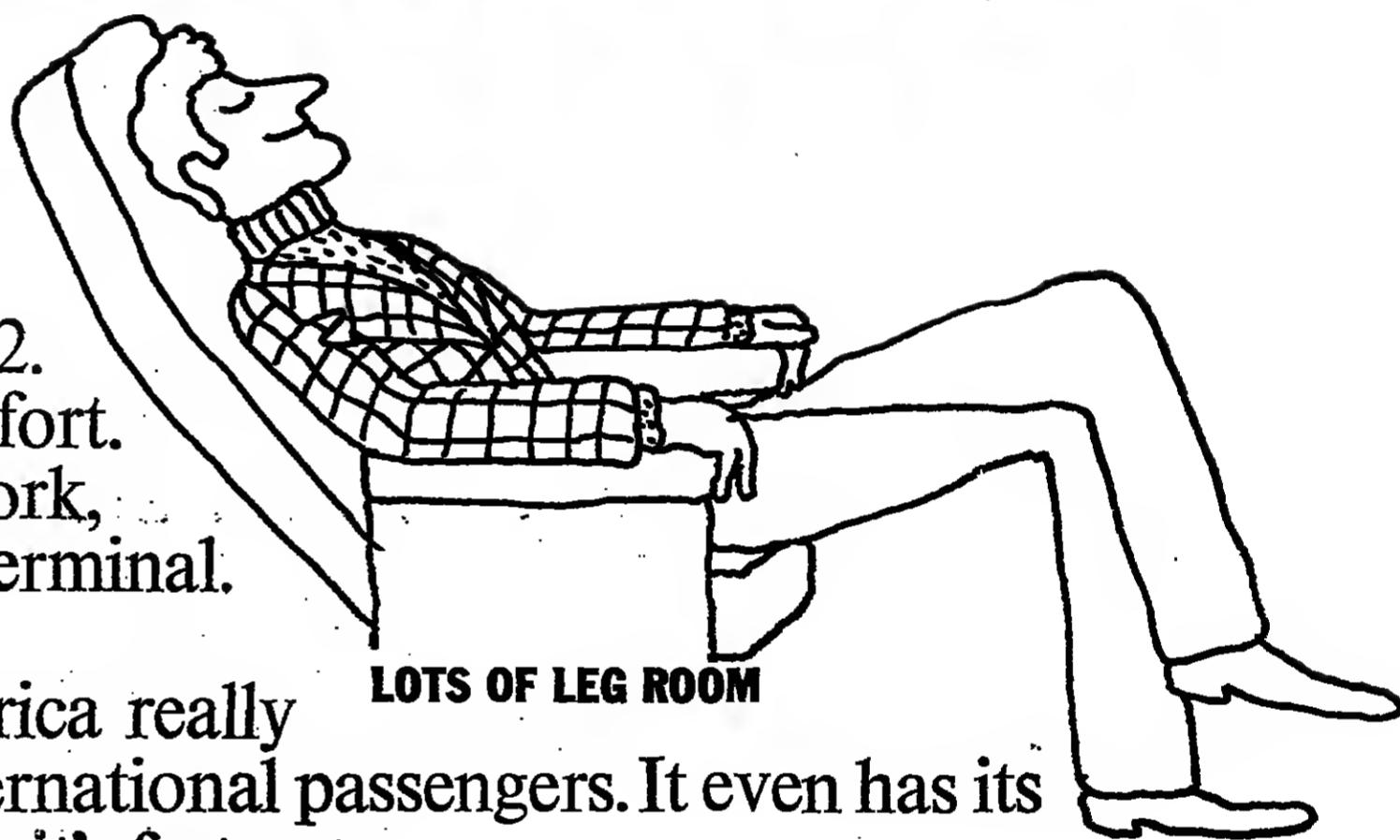


Paris-New York	April 4	Rome-New York	June 5
London-Chicago	June 1	Madrid-New York	June 16
London-New York (2nd daily)	June 1	Lisbon-New York	June 16

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Vietnam: Critics Brand Nixon Policy of Disengagement as a Hoax

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The congressional doves were aflutter last week. Their long muted cries were heard again in the land as they challenged the Nixon policy in Vietnam.

The challenge to the administration was still indirect, but for the first time in months the doves were asking pointed questions about the premises of what, at least politically, has been a highly successful policy. Within their questions were imbedded the making of a confrontation over the Vietnam issue that the administration thought it had successfully avoided.

With a succession of troop withdrawals, the President had de-escalated the war, along with the Vietnam debate at home. But now the central question coming to the surface was whether the President had a realistic plan for American disengagement from Vietnam, and if so, when.

Administration Theme

Without being specific about the timetable, the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, enunciated the administration theme that the process of troop withdrawals was "irreversible." Two or three months ago such a statement would have gone unchallenged in Congress, but not last week.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., the leader of the doves, abruptly set a critical beat in his opening statement last week at the long-postponed Vietnam hearings of his Senate Foreign Relations Committee. While welcoming the de-escalation policy of the Nixon administration, he declared that the time had come for the committee to ask "in what way had the prospects for peace improved"—which the President said was the case in his State of the Union message.

Still, the hearing was not exactly like the old contentious days during the Johnson administration. No longer was there a frontal attack on the Nixon policy, as there had been on the Johnson policy. Rather than challenging the Nixon policy directly, the committee chipped away at the details, seeking to determine in the process what precisely was involved in the over all policy.

Ambiguous Evidence

The groundwork for this new analytical approach was laid in a report submitted by two committee staff consultants—James G. Lowenstein and Richard M. Moose, both former foreign-service officers—after an inspection trip to South Vietnam. It was an innovation by the committee in the use of the staff and what the pair turned in was the first detailed examination the committee has ever had of conditions in Vietnam.

With No Help in Sight

Man at the Wheel Of Runaway Rome

By Shari Steiner

ROME—Rome, 1970, is like a car speeding down the autostrada with destination unknown, the gas tank empty, and no gas station in sight.

The city is \$2 billion in debt. Four-fifths of last year's \$120 million revenues were siphoned off just to pay the interest. Streets are overcrowded with cars, and hundreds more are added each month. But strikes, garbage strikes, electric service strikes, hospital personnel strikes, municipal employees' strikes are so commonplace that they are reported in local papers like the *Reuter's Forecast*.

At the steering wheel of this shaky city is Clelio Darida, a 42-year-old Christian Democrat who, until he was named by the city council, was known chiefly for his work in the Italian Health Ministry. To help the city recover, he has pledged to streamline the tax system and put into effect a coherent city plan.

Mr. Darida took office on July 30. He filled a job that had stood empty since Rinaldo Santini quit in March, 1969, to protest continuing infighting in Italy's center-left coalition. Before that, the office was vacated in November, 1967, by Amerigo Petrucci, who was charged with misuse of funds of the National Institute for Mothers and Children. He is awaiting trial.

Riots Averted

In the six months of the Darida administration, riots have, for the most part, been averted, five main plazas have been made into pedestrian islands, three large villas have been taken over from noble Roman families for public parks, and numerous decentralization committees have been inaugurated to assess district problems. Whether these actions are a prelude to solutions of the city's major crisis is yet to be seen.

In person, Mr. Darida is remarkably relaxed for a man pushing in all directions at once. He has a strong handshake and an easy smile. He is married and has two small children. A native Roman, he has been in politics since graduating with a law degree from the University of Rome 20 years ago.

In his book-lined office on the Capitoline Hill, with a view of the Victor Emmanuel monument and the Colosseum, he greets visitors and business callers quickly and unflappily. He has the political asset of seeming to be able to give every personal attention.

"You see," he said, graphically cutting his desk top into imaginary city sections, "the center of Rome has by far the worst problems because it was not conceived with any idea of the 20th century. We didn't have Napoleon to burn us down and get us organized. Our major

Disdain in Slums

Wherever the difficulties residents of Rome's surrounding shantytowns look with disdain on the budget promises. They have twice burned their shacks in protest and are now occupying ten different complexes of apartment buildings with a force of nearly 10,000 men, women and children. "We cannot," says Armando Sonnati, director of the Piazza Monte dei Cappuccini occupation, "go on living on promises."

To cope with financing, Mr. Darida appealed to Romans last fall to pay their taxes. His appeal was backed up with a flying squad of accountants which now has a justifiably notorious reputation in the bookkeeping departments of major companies in Rome.

Elsewhere, Mr. Darida has not been so successful with tax collection.

The city import tax, which

The following are questions which Senator J. W. Fulbright said the Foreign Relations Committee would raise about President Nixon's "Vietnamization" program in Vietnam hearings began last week.

● "How well is it (Vietnamization) progressing? And how long will it take?"

● "Does Vietnamization mean that all American troops will be withdrawn or only our ground combat troops, leaving a 'residual' force of 100,000 or 200,000 or 300,000 men?"

● "What is the likelihood that the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese will allow Vietnamization to proceed without trying to shatter it through a major new offensive?"

● "What will we do if Vietnamization fails, if the South Vietnamese Army, left on its own, should come near to collapse as in 1964? Would we then send American troops back in and re-escalate the war? Is that what President Nixon meant when he said last Nov. 3 and again on Dec. 15 that he would take 'strong and effective measures' if the enemy took military advantage of the American withdrawal?"

The report found that the assumption underlying current administration policy "rests on far more ambiguous, confusing and contradictory evidence than pronouncements from Washington and Saigon indicate." Particularly was this the case, the report found, when it comes to the probable success of the Vietnamization program which, in turn, is the key to the administration objective of progressive withdrawal of American troops.

In effect, the report raised the question whether the administration policy was based on illusions or realities. It was an issue that Sen. Fulbright developed in his opening



statement and asked if the administration was substituting Vietnamization for a negotiated settlement of the war, and if so was the United States getting locked into support of the Thieu-Ky government? The doubts were spelled out in a series of specific questions.

To such questions, Sen. Scott cast in the role of administration defender suggested that the administration had decided upon Vietnamization rather than negotiation because troop withdrawal "is the right way to achieve a real and lasting peace in Vietnam." But although declaring, as had Secretary of State William P. Rogers, that the process of troop withdrawal was "irreversible," he became vague and conditional about whether the process was aimed at withdrawal of all American forces.

"What it denotes is simply an extension of the American foreign policy," Sen. Hughes said. "It will not get us out of Vietnam. Rather, it will perpetuate our involvement."

Sen. George S. McGovern, D. S. D., in the meantime, a more reticent dove, termed Vietnamization "a semantic hoax" designed "to tranquillize the consciousness of the American people while our government wages a stupid and needless war by proxy" and "perpetuates a stupid and unrepresentative foreign regime."

Public Relations

Sen. Charles E. Goodell, the doves' Republican of New York, acknowledged Vietnamization has been a great public relations success" but said it is "not a true policy of disengagement." "We have not Vietnamized the war," he declared. "We have committed it."

What the doves obviously are seeking to demonstrate is that the administration's policy is not only based on shaky assumptions but also is predicated on a large and indefinite American involvement in Vietnam.

This is a point the committee will seek to establish in the second phase of its hearings later this month when it takes testimony on the pacification program, the activities of U. S. military advisers, the economic aid program and the operations of the United States Information Agency in South Vietnam.

The atmosphere obviously has changed from one of acquiescence to at least analysis, and in the process has become politically respectable once again to criticize Vietnam policy. But still the doves are hesitant about unfolding their wings completely. At the slightest suggestion that they are criticizing the President they immediately retreat to the explanation that they are not criticizing his policy.

The paramount reason for this dovish hesitancy is that the President still holds the political advantage of his Vietnam policy of disengagement—whatever its ultimate objective and success—and apparently still commands overwhelming public support.

Vietnam

New Proposal For Partition

By Theodore H. White

WASHINGTON.—Nearly two years of futility have now dragged by at the Paris negotiations on Vietnam. More than 17,000 Americans have died since the talks began; countless Vietnamese have perished, and what began as tragedy is degenerating into the grotesque.

All parties to the talks are now faced by inflexible public rhetoric; and any fresh way out must totally ignore these spurious negotiations and start all over again with the reality of politics in Vietnam today.

For these politics begin in the villages—and the heart of the matter is murder, murder on a scale so merciless, so time-persevering, so personal that few outsiders share any comprehension of it. Fifteen years of civil war have split village against village, family against family, and murder festers in a thousand scattered communities—not murder done by strangers but murder of neighbor by neighbor.

One can wander through the dirt paths or cobble streets of any South Vietnamese hamlet shaded by its bamboo, banana or palm trees, its hedgerows twined with scarlet or yellow tropical flowers, and the terror is invisible. But in the hills beyond the rice paddies lurk guerrillas who can enter by night and kill. And in the stockades are the Popular Forces, supporting village chiefs, or police, who may finger anyone "for arrest or execution by day. Ferocity and vengeance are the condition of life; South Vietnam provides sanctuaries for no man, its society congealed in a cataclysm of fear and hate.

Then there's the traffic problem. Rome has one vehicle for every three inhabitants. The city also has street expansion problems. Above ground, street widening programs are stopped by Renaissance landmarks. Below the streets, the subway system construction is stymied by a maze of archeologically valuable ruins.

"The only real relief," Mr. Darida said, "will come as we decentralize the magnet that pulls these cars into the center. We are now coordinating a city plan to build office and shopping areas away from the historical center of Rome."

Real estate dodges are another part of the tax collector's hassle. Among other loopholes, newly constructed buildings can be declared exempt from taxes for 25 years because of a regulation passed just after the war to aid reconstruction.

Besides attempting to overcome these tax collection barriers, Mr. Darida is seeking additional funds from the national government. This year he succeeded in doubling federal funds contributed to help Rome with the burden of tax-exempt government offices, embassies and the Vatican, but the figure—\$15 million—is still only a third of what he estimates the city spends on the tax-exempt institutions.

Mr. Darida expects that the 1972 national tax reform will finally ease the burden. At that time, the national government will take over the tax-collecting chores.

"As I was saying," he resumed, "everybody has mixed



Author of "The Making of the President 1960," "The Making of the President 1964" and "The Making of the President 1968," Mr. White (left) covered his first war in Vietnam in 1940 and has often visited there since. His last trip was in 1967. He wrote this article for The Washington Post's Outlook Section.

covert, covering specific villages, clusters, known roads, visit terrain.

Certain areas of Vietnam—notably parts of the Delta and pockets of the coastal plains—are probably firebreaks. Communists are never, after our own civil war, expected to live quietly, side by side, in the same streets of the same towns.

Only if this reality of the grassroots is recognized can there be a glimmer of long-range solution. The perspectives should lead us, therefore, to shape our military operations in the field, particularly in this phase of withdrawal, to the only possible solution in Vietnam: short of the ultimate massacres—a partition of South Vietnam, within a federal government, into political cantons.

We have a far larger involvement in Vietnam now than in China in 1948. We also have far greater power—economically, militarily, politically—to see that a federal partition of South Vietnam is honored; plus the ability, with enough goodwill, to persuade a new federal government, by plentiful aid, to maintain it.

At present, for example, we support the Saigon government's grip on all 44 provincial capitals of South Vietnam. About some provincial centers far the hamlets—12,000 to 14,000 of them. In some, the Communists have indeed won enduring loyalty. Many more are profoundly anti-Communist, whether they are pro-Thieu and Ky or not.

A first step to federal cantonment and peace might be open to abandon three or four provincial capitals and recognize their autonomy.

Vietnam has never known a centralized state, unified under its own governments. Of the 16 million people who live in South Vietnam today, something more than half are Buddhists of different sects; two million are believed to be Catholics; almost two million may belong to the Cao Dai sect; a million may be Hoa Hui. Refugees from the North number almost a million, the aboriginal Montagnards—perhaps a million, ethnic Cambodians about half a million, ethnic Chinese more than half a million—all gathered, in a melting pot that has never melted. All that is deductible from 15 years of resistance is that millions of South Vietnamese will never, willingly or sensibly, submit to Communist rule—and other millions, substantially fewer, will never, willingly or sensibly, submit to government rule.

Local cease-fire would have to be arranged before populations could shift. But provinces thus abandoned would then be declared by our side to be out-of-bounds. The Communists would then be cut off from the rest of the country. They could become in-gathering centers for all who feared government repression and preferred the Communist cause. But they would remain sanctuaries only so long as they were not used for raiding or terrorizing adjacent anti-Communist provinces. In which case, it would be stated clearly, retaliation from the government side would come instantly, with American air and artillery support.

In the field of battle we have, momentarily, the upper hand. The Communists are apparently proceeding encouragingly. But in the fluctuating fortunes of war, and on the timetable of our withdrawal, we still have the opportunity to set a new political perspective and explore an initiative never yet attempted.

No echo of the Paris talks promises what the people of Vietnam need—a self-sustaining guarantee of safety for person and life. The theoretical premises of both parties in the Paris negotiations, which ever prevails, lead inevitably to mass slaughter of anti-Communist, whether they are pro-Thieu and Ky or not.

It would not be wrong for us to indicate to the Saigon government that a new political government, carried into power by the Communists, by the Viet Cong or of Communists by government policy, is what we seek. Nor would it be impossible to proclaim publicly that to insure a thriving, federal, Vietnam, our substantial aid would go to all provinces, loyalist and Communist alike, so that healing might come sooner where our arms have spread sorrow.

Guarantee of Safety

SLOWLY, adjustments in the field could be extended, not by negotiations in Paris, but by local negotiations, open or



Clelio Darida—relaxed but pushing.

covers all goods entering the city gates and makes up one third of its revenues—just over \$43 million—has remained the same as it was in 1968, despite the booming economy.

The next largest source of revenue comes from family taxes—\$200 million—which are based on the city's estimate of a family's income. Bickering over these estimates is a highly developed sport for Romans.

For example, the city sets the Sophie Loren-Carlo Ponti joint income at a little more than a million dollars, and producer Dino de Laurentiis at \$400,000. Miss Loren has countered that she and her husband are French citizens and in any event, she made only \$20,000. Mr. de Laurentiis declares himself a citizen of the small town of Pofi, outside Rome.

Rome government exists by the grace of bank loans, a lonely position with a bad credit rating. Only by constant maneuvering can it keep anything in the "finance" column at all. For example, Paolo Cabras, the city housing assessor, points out that most applications for housing loans must wait for years before approval by the national government, and this is only the first step in obtaining the funds.

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feelings about both sides of the political spectrum."



AT YALTA CONFERENCE—Front, from left: Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Josef Stalin.

Yalta, 25 Years Later, an American View

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The two senior surviving participants in the Yalta conference, reminiscing a quarter of a century after that historic effort to shape the postwar world, see it as a landmark in United States diplomacy despite the criticisms it later faced.

It was 25 years ago this week that President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill met for eight days in wartime secrecy at Livadia, near the Black Sea resort of Yalta, from Feb. 4 through Feb. 11. The days and evenings of meetings—some involving all three leaders and some between Roosevelt and Stalin alone—produced three basic and still-controversial sets of decisions.

W. Averell Harriman and Charles E. Bohlen, the two ranking American survivors of the conference, agreed in separate interviews here that Roosevelt had no choice but to go to Yalta and sign the accords on Eastern Europe, the Far East and the United Nations.

On Europe, the conference agreed to carve a defeated Germany into four occupation zones and to establish a government in Poland that would include non-Communists from the Polish government-in-exile in London. On the proposed United Nations, an accord was reached on the veto system in the Security Council and on the admittance of two Soviet Republics, the Ukraine and Byelorussia, as United Nations members.

War Against Japan

On the Far East, the Soviet Union pledged to enter the war against Japan three months after Germany surrendered. In exchange, Moscow was promised control of southern Sakhalin, the Kurile Islands, an occupation zone in North Korea and a naval base at Port Arthur, Manchuria. The United States and Britain also agreed to recognize Outer Mongolia as an independent entity.

Because of the war, the agreements were secret. They were not made public until 1947.

Both Mr. Harriman and Mr.

Bohlen based their conclusions about the conference on the facts that at that point in World War II Japan was still a power in the Pacific, the atomic bomb had not yet been tested, and the Soviet armies

lans as Charles and Mary Beard, as well as by many Eastern European leaders in exile. The other view, that the United States became too hostile to the Soviet Union, has been expressed by the so-called revisionist historians, basically economic determinists, and critics of what they regard as American imperialist policy in the evolution of the cold war.

"People have tried to rewrite history," Mr. Harriman said, "but it doesn't matter. The fact is that these agreements were made, and the truth is that agreements cannot be enforced except through military action."

Mr. Harriman, now 73 years old, said, "The fact of the matter is that Roosevelt and Churchill made a supreme effort to come to an understanding with Stalin about the postwar world, but that the Soviet premier quickly 'reneged' on his commitments."

Mr. Bohlen, 65, who completed his long diplomatic career when he retired as ambassador to France in 1967, took the view that the map of Europe would look exactly the same today if the Yalta conference had not been held.

Harsh Reality

Speaking at his office in the Georgetown section of Washington, Mr. Bohlen said that Eastern Europe became Communist "not from Western weakness but from the harsh reality" of the advancing Soviet troops.

Mr. Bohlen is writing his memoirs, including his role at the Yalta talks, where he served as the liaison official between the President and State Department officials in addition to interpreting for President Roosevelt.

The proposal for a conference of the three leaders to resolve postwar problems was born at their meeting in Tehran, Iran, in November, 1943. Mr. Bohlen recalled that the original plan was to hold a conference in November, 1944, immediately after the United States presidential elections.

The preparatory conversations were set in motion when Stalin sent a cable to Roosevelt on July 19, 1944—after Allied armies landed in Normandy on June 6 and the Soviet Union, fulfilling a Tehran commitment, attacked on the eastern front to prevent Germany from shifting troops to the west.

Mr. Harriman noted that this was one wartime agreement Stalin kept.

As he sat in the living room of his house in Georgetown, Mr. Harriman recalled the other day that after Yalta Poland became the most frequently discussed topic of his many meetings with Stalin.

Friendly Neighbors'

The premier, he said, argued that the Soviet Union must have "friendly neighbors." To Stalin, he said, a "friendly government" meant a government fully controlled by the Soviet Union. But Mr. Harriman remarked, "it is easy now to criticize Roosevelt and Churchill for accepting the terms we subsequently found to have meant other things" to the Russians.

Mr. Harriman added that he had been "less optimistic" than Roosevelt that the agreements in Europe would be carried out by Moscow. But, he said, "if we hadn't had the Yalta agreements, we would have been blamed for all the postwar tensions."

Both Mr. Harriman and Mr. Bohlen remarked that Stalin seemed surprised to discover that the advancing Soviet armies had not been met with "sophomore" by the people of Eastern Europe—both of them considered the premier to be sorely lacking in understanding of the European political situation—and both felt that his discovery may have led him to move to take over the Eastern European nations.

Mr. Bohlen said he was amazed at Yalta that Stalin hardly argued when the European agreement was being reached.

"This struck me suspiciously," he said. "I thought Stalin would offer all sorts of argu-

Yalta, 25 Years Later, a Russian Comment

By Bernard Gwertzman
MOSCOW (NYT).—Vladimir M. Pavlov, for many years Stalin's interpreter, remembers an alias Franklin D. Roosevelt doing his best "as arbiter and conciliator" to ease the tension between Stalin and Winston Churchill at the Yalta conference 25 years ago.

Recalling the last Big Three meeting attended by Roosevelt, Mr. Pavlov noted in an interview that Churchill and the Soviet leader often quarreled in public at plenary sessions and formal dinners during the week-long conference from Feb. 4 to 12, 1945.

"Sometimes when the atmosphere became quite acute between the two men, President Roosevelt would introduce some seemingly unimportant or seemingly irrelevant commentaries, or crack a joke, and the atmosphere of the meeting would be relieved," the interpreter said.

"There seemed to be more understanding between Roosevelt and Stalin," Mr. Pavlov said. But he denied that Stalin won major concessions from the American president who was to die two months later.

Concessions Issue

"It was asserted in the United States after Roosevelt's death that he made too many concessions to Stalin at the conference. I believe that more concessions were made by the Soviet delegation than by the British or American delegations," the interpreter said.

Mr. Pavlov, a short, still bouncy man of 54, said he had not been trained as a professional interpreter but had worked as a Foreign Ministry official in the secretariat of Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov and interpreted for both Mr. Molotov and Stalin.

He said that after the war he became head of the British desk in the Foreign Ministry, then a worker in the apparatus of the Communist party's Central Committee and was elected as a candidate member of the Central Committee.

But like many men with close ties to Stalin, he dropped out of the limelight after Stalin's death in 1953. Mr. Pavlov said that since 1954 he has been chief editor of Progress, a publishing house that specializes in foreign translations of Soviet books.

Mr. Pavlov was interviewed Friday in his large but spartan office at Progress.

He limited his description of Stalin's personality to a few sentences and refused to be drawn out further.

"My impression of Stalin was that of a man who possessed a good sense of humor but one also received the impression of his power and ruthlessness alongside his humor," Mr. Pavlov said. "Sometimes he was supposed to have made to

men rude in his manner."

Of Mr. Molotov, now in retirement since his fall from power during the leadership of Nikita S. Khrushchev, Mr. Pavlov would only say that he was "competent" and someone who closely advised Stalin in private at the Yalta and other conferences.

Mr. Pavlov said he could never forget how changed Roosevelt looked when he ar-

rived at the Saki airport in the Crimea on Feb. 3, 1945, for the start of the conference the next day.

FDR 'Looked Ill'

"I had met Roosevelt in 1942 when Molotov went to Washington for talks with the President. But this time, I noticed how ill he looked when he arrived in the Soviet Union. He was let down to the ground in an elevator from the plane and then placed in a jeep and sitting in the jeep, received the guard of honor," Mr. Pavlov said.

"But one saw with what courage and endurance he bore his affliction. Despite his illness, his mind was absolutely clear and his memory was beyond any reproach," he said.

Reading from several pages of handwritten notes, Mr. Pavlov said:

"I say this because after his death many reactionary circles in the United States attacked Roosevelt for the allegedly great blunders he made at the Crimean conference and for the excessive concessions he was supposed to have made to Stalin."

"On the contrary, in many cases Roosevelt displayed great statesmanship and foresight... at plenary sessions as well as at formal dinners Roosevelt, in addition to explaining the American position, usually proved to be the arbiter and conciliator between Stalin and Churchill."

"Mr. Pavlov said the most important "concession" made by Stalin concerned the voting procedures for the United Nations Security Council. The UN Charter was adopted in San Francisco two months later, and until Yalta there had been disagreements over whether the veto in the council should pertain to all matters, as the Russians wanted, or only, as adopted, to substantive issues."

On the most controversial issue at the conference—the Polish question—which critics have said was resolved in such a way as to guarantee Communist governments not only in Poland but in all Eastern Europe, Mr. Pavlov said: "This was a difficult question, but I think it was settled successfully at the conference."

"And if there were any critical remarks afterward they were mainly due to the fact that the British and Americans departed from the terms set forth in the Crimean protocol," he said.

Reading from his notes, Mr. Pavlov said that the Yalta conference contained "another interesting question" that he said is "not dealt with extensively." This, he said, was Indochina.

He contended that the seeds for future U.S. involvement in Vietnam arose from the first secret meeting held between Stalin and Roosevelt on Feb. 4.

"I remember it very well... Roosevelt censured France for the state of affairs in Indochina. He said that the French were doing a poor job of administering that colony with the result that the situation had gone from bad to worse."

Mr. Pavlov said Roosevelt suggested making Indochina a trusteeship.

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Page 8—Monday, February 9, 1970

Clearing the Cold War Debris

The bid by Sens. Mathias and Mansfield for cooperation of the President in working out a new understanding as to how American forces will be used abroad merits thoughtful consideration at the White House. What they are saying is that Congress is determined to reassess its constitutional role in deciding the basic issues of war or peace and at least some of the ancillary issues involving the national security. But they are not trying to upset the President's Vietnam policy, and they want to work with him in making a new start toward partnership in this difficult area.

Majority leader Mansfield has greatly strengthened the Mathias resolution by standing with the young senator. They would like to wipe out the Tonkin Gulf Resolution in which Congress seemed to recognize power in the President to make war in Vietnam without giving him any specific authority to do so. In its place they would put a resolution affirming the President's determination to seek a political rather than a military solution in Vietnam and endorsing his plan to withdraw all the American forces from South Vietnam as soon as feasible.

Along with the Tonkin Gulf Resolution would go what Mr. Mathias calls "the legis-

lative and conceptual debris of the fifties." His reference is to the other resolutions on the books authorizing the President to use force, if necessary, or suggesting that he use force if he thinks it necessary, for the defense of Formosa, the Middle East and the Western Hemisphere (against aggressive or subversive activities on the part of Cuba). None of these historic documents is properly related to conditions existing today. The majority leader and the senator from Maryland are saying that they should not be left lying around for possible application to different future emergencies. Congress is quite capable of looking at any future emergency, when and if one arises and of granting whatever new authority might then be deemed necessary in the light of current attitudes and the new concept of congressional responsibility.

In our view, the case is very strong for making a new start. Clearing away this debris from the cold war would have the added advantage of improving the atmosphere in which the current discussions with the Soviet Union and China are being carried on. It is difficult to see how the White House can refuse to participate in a cooperative venture that is so directly related to the attainment of peace and security in the years ahead.

THE WASHINGTON POST,

Jets for Israel

President Nixon's decision to supply Israel additional jet warplanes and other military materiel is a tragic necessity. It is a forced reply to the threats contained in Soviet Premier Kosygin's recent note to Washington. The President's action is also in part a response to the appearance of France as a major new supplier of warplanes to the Arab Middle East, combat craft that are virtually certain to be used against Israel if the present dangerous trend continues.

As has happened so often in recent years in regard to the Middle East, the Kremlin policymakers who framed the Kosygin message miscalculated. The Kosygin note sought to pressure the United States, to force this country to try to curb Israel's highly effective blows countering the "war of attrition" proclaimed, initiated and conducted by Moscow's client state, Nasser's Egypt. The club used to exert this pressure was the threat of stepped-up Soviet aid to Nasser. Against the background of this country's oft-repeated and bipartisan record of support for Israel's existence, President Nixon had no alternative but to reject this attempt at diplomatic blackmail and—despite the perfunctory State Department denial—take the unhappy decision he did.

Unavoidable as the White House response was, there is no question of the increasing danger in the Middle East in the wake of

what now looks like another round of escalated arms deliveries to this explosive region. Nor can it be overlooked that this latest evidence of American support is likely to encourage intransigence among the Israelis as they consolidate their hold on the occupied areas.

Fortunately, there is still time to reverse the increasingly threatening tide of developments in the Middle East. The warplanes involved in the President's latest decision are not to be shipped until next year, so that there is still the possibility—admittedly not very large—that a change for the better in Israeli-Arab relations could remove the necessity to implement the Nixon decision. In his reply to the Kosygin note last week, the President outlined what was in effect a three-point program for de-escalating Middle East tension. He called for immediate discussion of the arms embargo this country has long sought, for an appeal to both Israel and Egypt to restore the cease-fire, and for an affirmative Soviet response to recent American peace proposals.

That program points the way toward reduction of tension and an end to the fighting, developments that are at least as much in the fundamental interests of the Arabs and the Soviet Union as of Israel and the U.S.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Ominous Similarity

Although the comparison is sad, what is now going on in the Middle East happened in Spain during its civil war just before the second World War broke out. This similarity with the Middle East crisis creates forebodings, especially when the Vietnam war has not yet ended: Israel calls in Jews from all over the world. The Arabs call in Soviet pilots. The big powers intervene and threaten openly and test their armaments in the area.

—From *Akropolis* (Athens).

'Lonely Critic on the Left'

Like a great many French Communists, Mr. Garandu was shocked by the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. He had been engaged for some time in rethinking Marxist doctrine in modern terms, more relevant to Western European society, and had seen developments in Czechoslovakia and in Italy as good examples of this process in practice. The shock was all the greater, therefore, when the Czechoslovak experiment was crushed.

The party in France also reeled, and felt obliged for the first time in its history to express public disapproval of an action taken by the Soviet Union. But the leadership rapidly came round to accepting the "normalization" imposed on Czechoslovakia and has since then sought to prevent further

criticism of the Soviet Union from its ranks. It is precisely the treatment (ouster from the leadership) by the party of Mr. Garandu which makes the prospect for its achieving any degree of political power so remote. The party's only practical recipe for winning national support is to form an alliance with the non-Communist left. But quite apart from disagreeing with the rest of the left on every major issue of foreign policy, the party's intolerance toward its own adherents is too rigid to allow any such alliance.

Some people, like Mr. Garandu, are ready to learn from experience. But there are others who are not, and they, in France at least, are heavily in the majority.

—From the *Times* (London).

'Achtung!'

Ford Motor Company workers are becoming alarmed at the increasing amount of work sent from Britain to Ford's of West Germany. Technical staff have decided to ban overtime and to work to rule in an attempt to force the company to disclose just how much work is being farmed out to Cologne.

British Ford workers must be about the only group of people surprised by a shift of resources and responsibility to the strike-free Germany factory. Their present action is likely to intensify the process.

—From the *Sunday Telegraph*.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 9, 1895

PARIS—The German Reichstag, which refused to permit the prosecution of one of its members who failed to rise when cheers were given for the Emperor, has also refused to increase the disciplinary powers of its president. The refusal is as yet only provisional, since it emanates from a committee whose decision must be ratified by the Reichstag itself; but it is believed in Berlin that the ratification is a foregone conclusion, and the resignation of the President of the Reichstag is announced as a consequence.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 9, 1895

NEW YORK—Yanks from overseas brought home from Europe last year brides to the total of 2,289 of whom 1,505 were French and 425 English, with the remainder divided among fourteen other nations. New Yorkers brought home more brides than men of any other state, having 346, and representing more than a dozen nations. There were among them a Prussian bride, a Portuguese, a Bavarian, a Romanian, a Pole, a Spanish, three Italian, two Swiss, six Welsh, 13 Scotch, 21 Irish, 64 English, 4 Belgian, 4 Luxemburgers and 222 French.



'What Do You Expect for a Lousy Ten or Twelve Billion Bucks?'

Radicalizing the Radicals

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

BEIRUT.—Chaotic power struggles are corroding the effectiveness of the much vaunted Palestine Liberation organizations, thus justifying Israel's conviction that there is little but pinpricks to fear from the fedayeen commandos.

The debilitating political warfare, both internally and between various commando organizations, is nowhere more apparent or significant than here in Lebanon.

Three months ago Lebanon tottered on the brink of revolution as its small army battled commandos from Syria. Today the deepening conflict between the Syrian-backed Al Saqqa and Yasir Arafat's el-Fatah (the most genuine of all Palestine Liberation movements) has had the effect of strengthening Lebanon's government by weakening the hold of the movement on Lebanon's Moslem population.

But his greatest supporter today is still Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser who, though concerned over Arafat's popularity, is far more worried that the hated

Ba'athists in Syria and Iraq might capture control of the liberation movement.

Despite Nasser's support, Arafat's appeal with the refugees is declining and he may go the way of Kerenyak, outlasted by the radical extremists. Even if he does not, the vicious feuding within the liberation movement, so typical of the feuding that prevents the Arab countries themselves from forming a workable alliance, is one more reason why Israel continues to hold all the important cards in the Middle East today.

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME.—Despite the rumors which occasionally spice Roman conversation during still another Italian political crisis it would be a profound mistake to think there will be any departure here from legal, constitutional forms. There isn't going to be a coup d'état from the right and there isn't going to be a coup d'état from the left.

The real trouble-making strength of either extreme is minimal. One can safely say that the current stalemate will be settled after time and talk by the currently habitual formula—yet another cabinet including or tolerated by the four parties of the center and non-Communist left. These—the amorphous Christian Democrats, the divided Socialists, the tiny Social Democrats and Republicans—are condemned to stand together if they are to survive.

After the republic was firmly established following World War II it went through three phases: outright Christian Democratic domination, a shorthanded "opening to the right" by the church party, and the more recent "opening to the left." The aim of this last formula is to foster reforms sufficient to take the steam out of a Communist takeover threat.

Musical Chairs

Unfortunately, the four-party alliance is so fragile that its leaders play interminable musical chairs, deciding who shall have which ministry and for how long. This odd arrangement, nevertheless, has a certain stability of its own which differs from the similar game once played in France's Fourth Republic.

The Syrian-backed Al Saqqa commandos, fed and paid by the Syrian Ba'athist government (a leftist socialist regime) are also involved far more in operations against the Lebanese government than against Israel. Their goal is the export of Ba'athist ideology and the subversion of Lebanon, preaching social revolution.

The French system collapsed because of the twin cancers of Vietnam and Algeria and because there was available a leader eminently qualified to take power and supervise reform.

But there is no Charles de Gaulle in Italy; nor is there any disposition in the Italian Army to overthrow the regime. Alarmist tales like that of an extremist conspiracy with the Greek colonels are confined to the imagination of those of their own leadership and allies.

The entente is furthered by a general European trend moving all parties gradually leftward—except for the Communists who seem increasingly middle class. But it is an exercise in the baroque trick of *trompe l'œil* to fancy that there is no longer any fundamental gap between the bourgeois Communists and their leftward-moving peers.

Experienced leaders of Italy's present coalition warn that even Communists in grey flannel suits who denounce their pro-Chinese extremists remain Stalinist enough to consolidate and retain power should they ever get it; they want to use democratic means to destroy democracy.

Italy will probably continue to be governed mainly by the existing jarringly political structure for an indefinite period—with the coalition gradually edging further left. Whether this stall system can ultimately produce new leadership and sufficient reform remains uncertain.

Maybe evident long-range dangers can be avoided in an expanded and more dynamic European Common Market. If not, in Italy itself there is less threat of violence than that a bored, ambitious, frustrated, non-Communist left will blunder into Communist embrace—from which there is no escape.

Jerusalem: Threatened, Outnumbered, Defiant

By James Reston

JERUSALEM.—By all the normal laws of geography, history and military science, the State of Israel should be in a state of deep anxiety these days, but it is nothing of the sort. It is surrounded, threatened, outnumbered and defiant.

The reason for this is perfectly plain. Of all the nations now firing off diplomatic notes about what to do in the Middle East crisis, Israel is the only one, with the possible exception of Jordan, whose national life is at stake. Premier Golda Meir is not at all worried or apologetic about the rising pitch of the war across the Suez, for the simple reason that she sees it as the only alternative to death.

There is an almost terrifying simplicity to this woman. She thinks she can control military power. She thinks bombing strikes at Suez and outside Cairo as if simply part of an educational campaign to make President Gamal Abdel Nasser stop his mischief. He really must stop lying to his people, she says, as if he were a naughty boy she was taking by the ear to the woodshed.

Isolated, United

It is an astonishing thing in these days of confused peoples and feeble leadership to come upon a nation where the people remain united for purposes they respect and have faith in one another and their leaders. In actual fact, the whole country is as isolated as a ghetto in a hostile land, yet inside the walls it is not only united but even happy.

On the Golan Heights, where the almond trees and the blood-red poppies are now in bloom, the young men and women of the frontier kibbutzim are still under fire and still putting their children in bed in underground bunkers every night, but they look down on the gleaming ponds and emerald fields of the Hula Valley and talk about how much better things are since the six-day war, now in its 978th day.

In the 1967 war, the Egyptians had four airfields in the Sinai desert, close to the Israeli border. Now they have been pushed back 250 kilometers (160 miles). This gives the Israelis an additional 20 minutes warning against air attack and they talk about that 20 minutes as if it were a lifetime. Who needs more than 20 minutes?

The Paper Crisis

Also, three Israeli airfields, which were within Arab artillery range before June, 1967, are now beyond it, and the Jordanians are no longer able to fire their big guns at the long run, the narrow waist of Israel and hit Tel Aviv.

The knife is no longer at their throat—it is at their back, their sides and their belly—and they have other problems, such as a vast potential Arab fifth column inside their borders, so what's new? The only really new thing, as they see it, is that things are better

than they used to be, and that's good enough for now.

In this mood, the diplomatic and propaganda war between Moscow and Washington over the Middle East seems like so many flying paper wads to the Israelis. Moscow may regard their country as a nasty little Sparta and deliver planes and tanks to President Nixon almost as fast as the Israelis destroy them, but the Big Power paper battle leaves them cold.

As a matter of fact, once President Nixon announced that he would decide within thirty days whether to send more military arms to Israel, most officials here expected Moscow and Cairo to mount a propaganda offensive to influence his decision, and Britain and France to call for an arms embargo and a "cease-fire" in the Middle East.

Israel has no objections to this, provided it works both ways. It wants a permanent settlement, if there is any such thing, but it will take a cease-fire without a peace settlement in preference to the present situation, and is actually bombing Egypt to try to get President Nixon to do just that.

"We're not going into the interior to force him to make peace," Mrs. Meir told The New York Times. "We go into the interior in order to make it well known to him and the people of Egypt that either it's quiet on both sides or there's bombing on both sides. They can't have it both ways."

Who Needs Logic?

This does not mean that Israel's policy will prevail. It is comparatively weak and is countering on military strength; it appeals to justice and is not just to the Arab refugees; it asks for mercy and is merciless in attack; it cares for a decent order in the world and for principles among nations, as well as for itself and even violates the United Nations, which, despite obvious weakness, is the only instrument of international order and justice we have.

In this sense, not only geography and history but logic are against Israel over the long run and the Israelis know it. They know things can't go on as they are, but they don't talk to us about logic and the long run, they say. "Even in the short run we have to stay alive."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

'Greek Resistance'

I would like to suggest that Mary Blume stick to her usually impeccable straight reporting and avoid the temptation of dipping into politics with which she obviously is not familiar.

Her piece on Melina Mercouri (Feb. 2) was up to par except for the phrase about Melina "devoting her energy and magnificence" courage to the Greek resistance, which truly caused me to smile!

First of all because it doesn't take "magnificent courage" to put bombs on Athens sidewalks and injure innocent people, which is about all the "Greek resistance" does; and second because the "Greek resistance" is virtually nonexistent owing to the total lack of support afforded it by the Greeks. And last but not least, because if I had anything to do with such activities I would be too ashamed to publicize it.

SALLY N. ABBETY

Athens.

Ski Control

Why not an International Green Card for skiers, as for automobile drivers? The G.C. would mean the holder had passed practical and theoretical ski tests and is insured against damages caused by

him (her) to other persons. It would be a prerequisite to using any public ski slope.

The G.C. wouldn't be everything the doctor ordered, but it would reduce accident rates, and the compulsory insurance would certainly ease the aches of mending bones.

HENRY T. JABEN

Madrid.

Fighting Crime

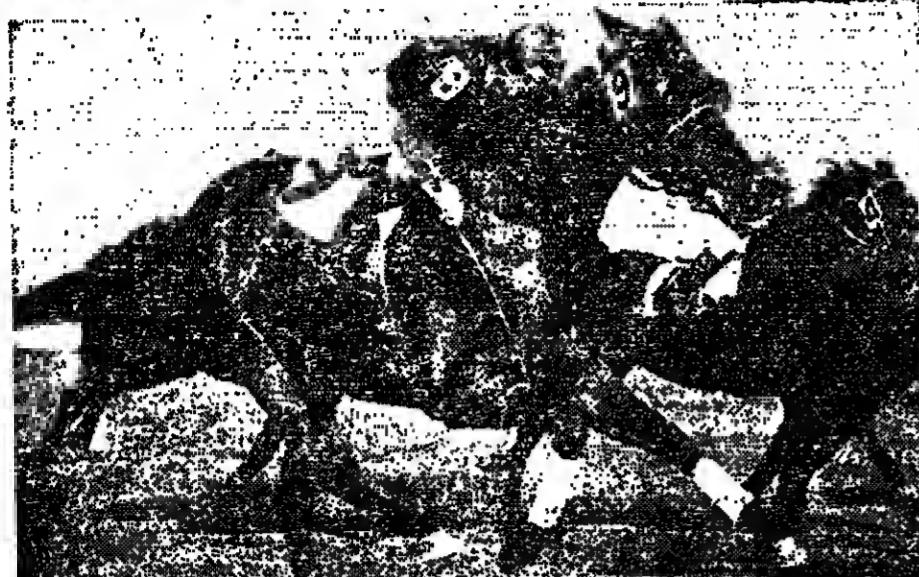
Although Russell Baker's suggestion that President Nixon's program against crime in the streets be implemented by a return to public executions on TV, etc., is sound and warrants serious consideration, he is apparently ignoring the basic cause of the problem. Most crimes-in-the-streets such as rapes, muggings, assault take place between pedestrians. It is obviously they who are at fault, so why not do away with sidewalks and make walking illegal?

The Beverly Hills Police Department, which considers anyone walking within its boundaries after dark as sinister and deserving of questioning at least, would undoubtedly be happy to aid in setting up the mechanics of anti-pedestrian legislation and enforcement.

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Burns Takes Classic View

New Federal Reserve Chief Testifies Before House Unit

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

ASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Arthur F. Burns, the new man of the Federal Reserve Board, declined yesterday to give any clue as to when or by how much the Federal Reserve would relax the extremely restrictive monetary policy, but he pledged to "do whatever in my power to help the country prevent a recession."

Burns appeared before the Banking Committee in his first public testimony as Federal Reserve chairman. On the questions he took classic Reserve positions, little different from those of his predecessor, William McChesney Martin Jr.

At the first confrontation between Dr. Burns and Dr. John's long-time foe, Rep. Wright Patman, D. Texas, the mild-mannered chairman was cornered by the two exchanged friendliness, and Dr. Burns invited Rep. Patman to come and see the Federal Reserve. Rep. Patman said that was the first invitation he had received, in specific questions, Dr. McChesney made these points:

He said his "tentative" aim was to oppose use of tools over credit under authority recently given the President, but said he would examine the item "day by day."

He vigorously opposed use of Federal Reserve credit help housing, which he said could lead to "a disastrous situation."

He stressed in his preparation that "the single most important contribution toward improving housing market conditions would be success in the present struggle to check inflationary trends."

In traditional central bank fashion, he said the "major responsibility" of the Federal Reserve is to "protect value of the dollar and serve stable prosperity," rather than to help housing or other segment of the economy.

Despite the current inflation, he said, the United States has the best record of price stability "of any developed, industrial country in the world" in the last 20 years, and a good part of the credit for this is given to the Federal Reserve, for more



AP. Arthur F. Burns

Treasury Secretary's Words Raise N.Y. Stocks, Bonds

(Continued from Page 5)

the active list as the stock weakened upon the publication of a surprise loss in the 1969 final quarter. The automaker said its loss ran \$4.4 million and the stock traded at 24, the lowest price since 1963.

Later in the week, Chrysler shares recovered to close Friday at 26 7/8. The net loss was 1,280 points and total volume 1,743,000 shares.

• The decision of the Supreme Court clearing the way for the merger of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington Railroads, now expected next month.

• The vote by directors of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to omit the quarterly dividend to conserve cash.

• The plan of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union to press for a 20 percent wage increase over a three-year period when cost-and-suit contracts expire on May 31.

• The British government's announcement that the U.K. gold and dollar reserves had risen by \$64 million in January, lifting the total to \$2.57 billion.

• The disclosure that two of Wall Street's largest brokerage houses had suffered deficits last year. Bachs registering a loss of \$3.6 million for the nine months to last Oct. 31 and Francis L. Dupont incurring a loss of \$7.7 million for 1969.

• The report by American Telephone & Telegraph that 1969 earnings rose 7 percent to a record \$2.3 billion, up \$150 million.

• The 1 percent rise in steel production for the latest tonnage output to 2,546,000 tons.

• General Electric's decision to raise appliance prices by 3 percent following its recent wage agreement, which some observers have hailed as non-inflationary and perhaps a pace-setter for other important industry negotiations this year.

• All stock averages achieved moderate gains last week in a generally higher and more active market. It was the first rising market in five weeks.

The Dow-Jones industrial stock index was up 8.71 points to 762.77 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index advanced 1.31 to 88.33. The New York Stock Exchange composite rose 0.70 to 48.24.

Advanced numbered 231 for the week while 589 declined. New lows for 1968-70, however, far outnumbered new highs—380 to 2. Volume on the Big Board totaled 60 million shares, compared with 55.3 million the week before.

Chrysler soared to the top of

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 5)

with no upward surge in Big Board prices. What gains were scored among convertible Eurobonds tended to be on a selective basis.

• The shadow of a failure of a coupon payment, which had helped depress convertible prices, was lifted as Commonwealth United came through in recommending that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board gradually loosen its tight grip on credit.

Although the European view on interest rates has not carried much weight with the Federal Reserve in the past, there are indications the Fed may be more cooperative now. The rate of expansion of U.S. production has slackened recently, unemployment in January rose and planned construction has fallen drastically because of tight credit.

Both short-term and long-term commercial interest rates in Europe have risen to above 9 percent due to credit demand from the United States. Since the profit margin of many European companies is not greater than 2 percent, tight money conditions have caused concern that eventually Europe may be pulled into an investment-led recession.

Exports of Scotch Off GLASGOW, Feb. 8 (AP).—Scotch whisky exports, which had grown steadily since World War II, dropped 11 percent in 1968 to 32 million gallons, the industry reported. Revenue dropped only 5 percent, to \$307.2 million.

Cedel, the clearing system brainchild of Luxembourg-based banks, took a formal step toward realization last week with more than 35 banks pledging financial support for a feasibility study. Present hopes are to have the system operational by January, 1971, following the five-month study and solicitation of members for the independent organization. But subscribers, a solid list of big names, at the present stage are still committed only to the study, not to the system.

Chrysler soared to the top of

N.Y. Firm Offers Stock for Poor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP).—

Rotodyne Manufacturing Co. of Brooklyn has offered to give away 50,000 of its authorized 300,000 shares of stock to slum community groups to finance projects to aid the poor.

"I'm not giving away something for nothing," said the company's chairman of the board, Sidney Zin. "I want the employees to feel that if they increase production and improve quality they will be part of it, that there will be real community participation."

The company, which makes devices to cut air and water pollution, is in the former Brooklyn Navy Yard, now a building industrial park in the center of a run-down area populated largely by poor Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

About 80 percent of Rotodyne's employees are from the Brooklyn slums of Bedford-Stuyvesant, Williamsburg and Fort Greene. The company's stock was selling for \$5.75 last week.

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BOOKS

PRISONERS OF CULTURE

By George A. Pettit. Scribner, 291 pp. \$8.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN "PRISONERS of Culture," George A. Pettit of the Berkeley anthropology department modestly steps from behind the academic curtain, clears his pedagogical voice (somewhat), and performs to a slow-slow beat his own muted versions of the Desmond Morris dance and the Lionel Tiger rag. Half the act is extremely impressive. What is man? asks Pettit. Why, the sum of his evolutionary past. Where did that past begin? In the Olduvai gorge, in Tanzania, East Africa, some 1,750,000 years ago, where australopithecus first reared up on his two hind legs. Who cares? We all had better, because just as amnesiacs need their identities, society, too, "needs a background for its self-pride." That background had best coincide with the realities of human nature, which can only be discovered in the human past. If it doesn't, we may very well crack up. In fact, our plight today and the plight of our children (children being "the guinea pigs of civilization"), suggests that America is already well on the way to the mental asylum.

In other words, if human history is a linear progress toward dimly imagined goal, it's only an increasingly fancy day on the same old killing ground. Ideals are frozen dreams, dreams, as we all know, in primal urges. War is a hideously absurd aspect of man, while the rolling pin and the cyclotron are qualitatively the same as the twigs manufactured by the Galapagos finch to harry grubs. Civilization simply admits new ways of doing the same old things.

Except that we're not ourselves, says Pettit. Among the 73 elements of culture known to man to every human society, existing or known to history, elements ranging from languages recoverable into their components, cosmologies, our rituals, ethical maxims, and marriage-initiated from such details as "cannibalism, rules of etiquette and attempts to control weather"—"the American of cultural change as a cause of social progress" is a no-brainer.

Yet here we are. We've made a technological society, odds with the "family as a culture-promoting institution." Men work outside of the family unit. Women have been removed of the honor of their male child raisers. Worst of all, Pettit's view, our computers, universities, education, educated children and adolescents, the opportunity to test themselves in adult roles and the smok—processes that were into primitive societies and essential, Pettit believes, to man's nature.

Moreover, animals are even smarter than they generally seem. And their so-called intelligence "is perhaps less clearly indicated by what they can be forced to do under experimental conditions than by what they do voluntarily under natural conditions when freed from all pressure, particularly that created by hunger pang." Animals have what scientists label, "for want of a better name, because of insufficient study . . . play potential." *Animal freestyle* invent.

This is a key point. For in Pettit's view, "the magnitude of this play potential, accompanying an extremely drastic loss of quadrupedal efficiency in an otherwise highly versatile physical body, precipitated the hominids' [ape-men] interest in culture and converted them into hominids (modern men)." Therefore, "man, with a far

more ambitious brain operates on the same principle (as the life forms) and with far greater development of the play potential should be conceded the privilege of elaborating behavior without having to prove the elaboration is a practical necessity or even a rational improvement on that which is elaborate."

In other words, if human history is a linear progress toward dimly imagined goal, it's only an increasingly fancy day on the same old killing ground.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North opened one spade, and East ventured a pre-emptive jump to four hearts.

South doubled, and North rightly retreated to four spades, judging that his hand was of little value in defense against hearts. Four hearts doubled would have failed by two tricks, less than the value of a North-South game.

Four spades would have made at least 10 tricks. If East obtained a club ruff and shifted to a low diamond, North would have had to jeopardize his contract to make an overtrick.

However, South was in an optimistic mood and persevered with Blackwood and a six-notrump contract. West thought that it would be safe to lead his partner's suit, but events proved him wrong.

South captured the heart jack with the queen and led a spade to dummy. He played a club to the king, and subsequently guessed right, by finessing the club ten, judging that East would be short in clubs on the basis of his pre-emptive bid. This gave South four club tricks, five spade tricks, two heart tricks and one diamond trick for a total of 12.

The post-mortem centered on the possibility of defeating the contract by a different lead. West might have avoided the heart lead by considering that South was likely to have the ace-queen to justify his six-notrump bid. A diamond lead would have been disastrous, and even a strange club lead would not have helped: by taking club tricks followed by spade tricks, South can eventually squeeze East in the red suits.

The conclusion was that only

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAUVE

CUDOH

CREELY

CURTIA



WHAT A CRAVAT TYCOON MIGHT EXPECT PLENTY OF FROM THE NEW WIDE STYLES.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here



(Answer tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: COLON GRIPS EULOGY LIZARD
Answer: Words that tell you there might be something wonderful about the sick bird—*"IL EAGLE"*

50	Measures in printing	13	Young people
51	Admit	21	Ember
52	Pirouettes	22	Cask
53	Treatise	24	Lettuce
54	Complex	25	Greek letter
55	Indian V.I.P.	26	Seraglio
56	Jai	27	Alarm
57	Taste	28	French river
58	Amas	29	V.I.P. class
59	Griffin	30	Religion of S.
60	Fatty liquid	31	Harrison et al.
61	Heavy footing	32	Rub with liniment
62	Tre trunk	33	Misleading
63	Aries	43	Big name in London
64	Thin margin	44	100 pounds
65	Abbr.	45	Harmony
66	Entangle	46	Entangle
67	Climb	53	Mine car
68	Branches	54	Like certain gates
69	Abbr.	55	Medical prefix
70	Envoy	56	Thoroughfare
71	Abbr.	57	Abbr.
72	Abbr.	58	Rodr. P.
73	Abbr.	59	Eagles
74	Abbr.	60	Envoy. Abbr.

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Just in time

Kidd Takes World Bronze Medal

J.-N. Augert Wins Special Slalom

By Mike Katz

VAL GARDENA, Italy, Feb. 8.—The United States was an eye-pain, a toe plate and a hooked toe away from dominating the slalom at the 1970 World Alpine skiing championships, which also counts towards the World Cup.

As usual, nothing stopped the French.

Jean-Noel Augert, a 20-year-old French "hippie" who has been cursed by the French press of being "hyperactive," was not skiing in nerve today as he rallied from fifth place after the first run to win the men's special slalom by four hundredths of a cent from his compatriot, **Patrick Russel**. An eye-blank away in third place, six hundredths of a cent back was **Bill Kidd**, who gave the United States its first medal in either the World Championships or Olympics since **Penny Gandy** took a bronze in the

Federation Internationale de Ski 575-meter run. But after a massive Kidd posted the fastest time for the second leg, 47.84 seconds, for a total of 58.53 seconds.

Augert, however, who said he was "only as nervous as usual" before the second run, had the second best time of 47.88 seconds and his 11-second lead over Kidd after the first run was enough.

Kidd's total for the two legs was 1:34.67. **Russel**, second after the first run, had the third fastest time on the final leg.

Gustavo Thoeni, the 18-year-old Italian who is ranked first in the slalom by the FIS and who had the fastest time in the qualifying yesterday, was fourth. **Alain Penn** of France, whose time of 58.67 seconds was the fastest on the first leg, finished fifth.

Augert began his celebrating a bit early. He waited until he had beaten the 15 skiers seeded in the first rank. He knew he had beaten **Russel**, **Kidd**, **Thoeni** and **Thoeni**.

Don Henderson, the American men's coach, had even considered not letting him make the second

centage Kidd had fallen (and thus the Austrian joined Henri Duvillard of France in being eliminated from the combined). **Duvillard** was eliminated because each nation is limited to four skiers per event and he did not participate in the slalom.

And he knew that Spider Sabich of the United States, ninth after the first run, had lost a toe plate on the second time down and had fallen.

Augert gave the victory signal and hopped into the stands, where he was kissed and hugged by the French women's team.

But starting fifth from last in the field of 50 was a skier ranked 71st in the slalom by the FIS. His name is **Steve Lathrop**, and don't forget it.

Lathrop fell at the third gate of the second run because "I was going too fast. He got too close, hooked a girl and it was all over. But at the start of the second run **Lathrop** was poised to become a gold-medal winner, the first in U.S. history in slalom.

Starting 35th on the first run, **Lathrop** was the third fastest skier, 51.92.

On his way back up the hill, **Lathrop**, the kid nobody had heard of, paused to look at the scoreboard.

Augert began his celebrating a bit early. He waited until he had beaten the 15 skiers seeded in the first rank. He knew he had beaten **Russel**, **Kidd**, **Thoeni** and **Thoeni**.

Meanwhile, in 4th Round of Hope Golf

Ziegler Cards 71 for 2-Stroke Lead

By Lincoln A. Werden

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 8 (UPI)—

In relative obscurity, five players from west of the 13,000 miles were watching Vice-Champion **T. Agnew**, **Larry Ziegler** shot 71 to keep his lead yesterday after the fourth round of the \$25,000 Bob Hope Golf Classic.

Only a few hundred fans toured the 6,765-yard **Bermuda Dunes** course with the 30-year-old St. Louis pro, although he was the

tournament leader after the third round.

Ziegler's one-under-par round gave him a 72-hole total of 271 in the 80-hole event, two strokes ahead of **Bruce Devlin** of Australia, who shot 70.

Larry Hinson, who won the New Orleans Open last year, scored a 71 at the Indian Wells course and moved into third place at 274. Lee Trevino posted a 71 at La Quinta Club (where Agnew played) for a 277.

Maravich Racks Up 69,

But Alabama Tops LSU

unbeaten in the Atlantic Coast Conference.

Kentucky, ranked third, mauled **Mississippi**, 120-85, as **Dan Issel** set a wildcat career scoring record with 53 points. Sophomore **Tom Parker** added 23 points for **Kentucky** and **Mike Pratt** chipped in 18.

Bob Lanier's 34 points led fourth-ranked **St. Bonaventure** past **Toledo**, 77-71, while **New Mexico State**, No. 5, edged **Utah**, 95-90, behind 21 points by **Sam Lacey**.

On Friday night, **Pennsylvania** whipped **Harvard**, 85-77, **Drake** won its 11th straight in defeating **Tulane**, 98-92.

Also on Friday, **Columbia** rebounded from its Monday defeat at the hands of **Penn** and tripped **Brown**, 43-36. **Hayward Douton**'s 18 points and ball-handling helped the Lions overcome Brown's slow-down tactics.

Maravich, the nation's leading scorer with a 43.4 average, and the all-time point-getter in college basketball, put on another of his one-shows before a sellout crowd of 15,043 who watched the game at **Tuscaloosa**, Ala. **Maravich** had given **LSU** an eight-point lead with 42 left to play, but the Crimson Tide was not to be denied. Led by **Jim Holland**, who scored 30 points and **Bobby Lynch**, who hit w. 21, **Alabama** stormed from behind to win their third consecutive game.

Top-ranked UCLA, behind **Henry Hobson**'s foul shooting, downed determined **Washington**, 86-86. **Bobby**, who scored 18 points, made nine of 16 free throw attempts to lead the Bruins to their 17th straight victory.

South Carolina, rated No. 2, used **Clemson**, 89-82, as **John Gode** scored 25 points and **Tom Gode** added 22 and 25 rebounds. In his victory left the Gamecocks

being hammered onto the ropes and into the corners, ducked and battered his way out of trouble. Only in the 15th round did **Saijo** momentarily break through with a left that sent the Chilean out over the ropes. **Stevens** protested that he had slipped, but took a mandatory eight-count.

Saijo's seldom scored well and **Stevens** take it kept him in the fight, to night with a 15-round decision over **Godfrey Stevens** of Chile.

The 31-year-old **Stevens**, first Chilean in 30 years to challenge for a world crown, absorbed **Saijo**'s hardest punches and, despite being hammered onto the ropes

and into the corners, ducked and battered his way out of trouble.

Only in the 15th round did **Saijo** momentarily break through with a left that sent the Chilean out over the ropes. **Stevens** protested that he had slipped, but took a mandatory eight-count.

Saijo's seldom scored well and **Stevens** take it kept him in the fight,

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Friday's and Saturday's College Basketball Results

Friday's Games

EAST

St. Cloud 75, **Southwest Minn.** 61.

St. Dak. 100, **Urbana** 74.

St. Dak. 96, **Harvard** 71.

Dartmouth 75, **Princeton** 68.

Yale 82, **Cornell** 67.

Lehigh 74, **U. of Ill.** 74.

Lehigh 71, **U. of Ill.** 74.

Observer

Soosco-ization

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — Colonel Sulla is in Washington. To house his retainers, staff and wives, he has rented an entire hotel, the name of which may not be disclosed to the public because the colonel is traveling incognito.

He is not a colonel, of course. Nor is his name Sulla. "Colonel Sulla" is merely one of 23 pseudonyms he employs to mask his identity, which, if known to the public, would create sensations in the world's gold markets and war rooms.

My blindfold was removed after I had been led into his presence. The colonel is allergic to blindfolds and mohair-dacron suits and breathes only air imported from a rare and little-known village high in the Pyrenees.

"Are you truly Colonel Sulla?"

The question amused him. He smiled, revealing the diamond dental caps which have already lured three of the underworld's most daring jewel thieves to death.

"The true Colonel Sulla, as you know, never sees newswspaperman," he said. "I am, however, a reasonable facsimile thereof." "The colonel likes his little joke" is an aphorism coined by the gnomes of Zurich.

Colonel Sulla, or his facsimile, as the case may be, speaks with the distinct accents of his native Poland and Andalucia. His eyes are obliquely lidless, his hair cropped to give him an ageless appearance. He wears a magnificent saber scar purchased in Heidelberg three Christmases ago at incredible expense, which is never an object when the colonel wants to satisfy a whim.

"I am on business," the colonel said. To his immense empire of mines, defense plants, chain stores and underdeveloped countries, Colonel Sulla has recently added a new corporation.

"I call it Soosco Industries," the colonel said. "I have forgotten why. Perhaps it was a whim."

Soosco is engaged in the newest American industry. Like the South Vietnamese government, it will make war if the price is right. Soosco's major competitors are the Manmooth Asiscomics and Uncle's Helpers. All three of these giant war-making concerns have come

into existence only since international industry grasped the meaning of the American policy called Vietnamization.

"I have it on excellent authority," said Colonel Sulla, "that South Vietnam will be unable to meet its contractual commitments, even with the backing of several hundred thousand American supporters and despite the fact that South Vietnamese management is being ridiculously overcompensated under the present contract. Soosco anticipates that the Pentagon will call for bids within a matter of weeks to place the war in the hands of private enterprise, where, like the post office, it has long belonged."

The colonel wants Congress to suspect that Asiscomics and Uncle's Helpers are preparing rigged bids which will offer the administration a successfully concluded war for less than \$60 billion, deliverable before Election Day, 1972.

"I hope you will print that in your newspaper," he said, "accompanied by the report that both my competitors plan to buy European guns, planes, de-foliants and other plant equipment now regularly purchased from American industry."

Colonel Sulla knows how to turn a Congressman against his competition.

Soosco's bid will offer ten more years of stalemate for less than \$10 billion a year. "This will include a guaranteed body count, destruction of an agreeable percentage of the rice crop, three battles per year classifiable as 'major' and the disposition of enough defoliants in food and water to deposit lethal quantities of chemicals in the bones and flesh of the entire Vietnamese population, both hostile and friendly."

In the event Soosco's cost overruns exceed 150 percent, Colonel Sulla would return to the Treasury one-tenth of Soosco's profit from sale of television rights to the war.

"But can Soosco fool the Communist conspiracy, colonel?"

His diamond teeth sparkled in the imported Spanish air, as he was wont to let them do, according to Time's profile, when he is bored. "You must excuse me," he said, "but I have a busy schedule. I must do something very soon about it."

Every Night,
70 Stories
Of Litter

By John Barbour

NEW YORK. (AP)—The building is a grey and imperial 70-story monument, an elegant tower, the centerpiece of Rockefeller Plaza, crossroads of a city within a city, the swirling vortex of 200,000 people a day.

Errecting Glamorous, Sophisticated. The RCA building. Elevators so fast they cover 65 floors in 37 seconds. By day an 850-foot-tall mélange of carpeted offices; television studios; barber shops; jewelry, cigarette and pet stores; rooftop gardens, murals, marble columns and bronze doors.

By nightfall, it's a housekeeper's nightmare. All that's left of excitement and glamour are the crumpled packages they came in. The wastebaskets are full of the nervous jottings of a thousand hurried meetings, the folded fingered remains of yesterday's newspapers, the stale sandwich crusts and half-eaten bagels, leftovers of 20,000 coffee breaks. In short, a mess.

It takes 1,100 men and women to clean up Rockefeller Center, 200 of them for the RCA building alone.

The Job Begins at 5

The vanguard of the night crew comes in at 5 p.m. In the seven hours ahead, the porters and maids of the RCA building have a cleaning job roughly equal to tidying up 2,000 six-room homes after 2,000 kindergarten birthday parties.

Multiply that by four to measure the job of cleaning up Rockefeller Center. It takes 62,000 pounds of cleaners, 18,000 pounds of wax and polish, 44,000 pounds or rags a year.

There is no census of ashtrays, wastebaskets, desktops, tables. Just as well. Says Rachel Mankita, who cleans 17 offices and 16 toilets on the 53rd floor executive headquarters of RCA: "It is every day the same work. I don't count the work."

They count almost everything else, though. If a maid finds a pen holder on a desk minus its pen, her first duty is to notify the control board, the nerve center of the Rockefeller complex, located on the second floor of the RCA building. The control board notes the missing item



Associated Press

Nearly 100 bags of trash are swept up daily. Each is tagged to its place of origin and then kept three days—just in case.

and dispatches security men to investigate.

They also count the bags of trash—nearly 400 a day from the RCA building alone. Before it leaves the floor where it was born, the trash in each bag is tagged as to where it came from. It is then held for one to three days just in case something important was thrown away. If a tenant thinks there was, he must pursue the trash to the incinerator company in New Jersey and have someone pull over to find the missing item. This emergency procedure has been put into play to recover everything from false teeth to diamond rings.

Still, the image of the old cleaning woman polishing doorknobs and carrying mops and pools of soap water down the corridors is gone. Porters now do most of the heavy work. One special crew polishes bronze and other metal surfaces. Another works only on marble. Most floors are carpeted and porters do the sweeping and vacuuming. Outside contractors wash the 8,000 windows in the RCA building and 25,000 more in the center.

For the porters, the work is more varied. The worst of it? When it snows. While tractors and lifters do most of the snow removal, loading trucks for East River dumping, some of the work falls to men with shovels.

In the recreation hall, there is an invitation to join the bowling league, or pick the winner of ball games (prizes are two tickets to a Jets football game next season), or buy reduced price tickets to basketball games, or the Empire State Building Observatory, or, heaven forbid, a guided tour of Rockefeller Center.

How many people ask for the guided tour of Rockefeller Center? "How many fingers do you have on one hand?" asks a center official.

On the 31st floor, Mary Dunleavy grimaces at the ashtrays. "People smoke

more now than ever," she says. "And the cigars! Oh-oh."

Hildur Anderson reminds her. She is floor lady in charge of the 43d to 26th floors. "We used to have to clean and polish the cupboards. It was awful. It was so bad the thought of it could keep you from sleeping."

Their union negotiated that duty out of existence in the 1940s.

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PEOPLE:

Maybe His Guards
Will Now Help Him

Prison guard Rino Lesti is back in jail—but on the wrong side of the bars this time. An Italian court did not approve of his kindheartedness and sentenced Lesti to four years in prison on a corruption charge for allowing prisoners to take a night on the town now and then. It also sentenced seven prisoners to terms ranging from one month to two years for accepting Lesti's favors. The court heard that prisoners at the Castelnuovo di Porto prison near Rome took women to nearby hotels with Lesti's knowledge. The game ended in October when police arrested Menotti Garibaldi in Rome and discovered he should have been in prison at the time.



Audrey Hepburn

Another Italian court took a look at nude-look fashions and the judge ruled that a woman wearing a see-through blouse is not necessarily issuing an invitation to licentiousness. In what was believed the country's first trial involving the new fashions, a Bologna judge dropped charges against a housewife who was arrested in the street for wearing a lace minidress transparent from the waist up. He agreed with the defense attorney that the "nude look" is not a crime because many actresses are pictured in see-through garb in newspapers and magazines "of half the world."

Actress Andrea Hepburn gave birth by cesarean section early yesterday to a 7 1/2-pound son, a spokesman for the Lausanne, Switzerland, cantonal hospital said. He said the mother, 40, and the boy were both doing well. The child will be named Luca Andrea Dotti. His father, Andrea Dotti, an Italian psychiatrist, and Miss Hepburn were married about a year ago. She has a son, Sean, 9, from her previous marriage with actor Mel Ferrer.

Yoko Ono, wife of Beatle John Lennon, was admitted to a London nursing home last week, a spokesman confirmed. She is thought to have been suffering from the complications of a miscarriage she had last October, and is understood to have stayed at the nursing home for at least one night. She is no longer there. Lennon declined to comment on the condition of his wife, who has a daughter by a previous marriage.

Debbie Reynolds said Saturday that the National Broadcasting Co. has canceled her weekly TV series, "The Debbie Reynolds Show." This was the show she "quit" momentarily in a dispute over cigarette advertising. No reason for the cancellation was announced, but a spokesman for Miss Reynolds said it "show had lagged in the ratings." "We and the entire company are naturally disappointed," Miss Reynolds said in a statement issued in Hollywood after paying out \$200 (\$720) in legal fees, Paul Rymer, of

Tring, England, has won back his driver's license in a court decision. Police had taken his license away when they found him sleeping in pajamas and dressing gown, in his car on a country lane four months ago. He said traffic noise by his home was keeping him awake. The judge found that he had done nothing illegal. One British motorist cleared; another, if he may be so classified, had to pay. A 21-year-old road worker, Alan Lovell of Walsall, was fined \$16 (\$10.40) for being drunk in charge of a snowplow. Police said Lovell drove the snowplow away from a municipal depot and collided first with a parked car and then with a house.

Still on the road, this time in Lyons, France. Police were intrigued by the way Sadak Setaik was working on his motorcycle and took a look. They found 700 gold napoleon coins stuffed in the exhaust pipe. Setaik said the motorcycle engine was not firing properly and he had to use the exhaust to see what was wrong. Police took him to the station to explain how the \$6,000 worth of gold came to be there.

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